(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गमंग): (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से हाल ही में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उनके द्वारा खनन पट्टों का नवीकरण जहां भी आवश्यक था, खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के उपबंधों के अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार से अनुमोदन प्राप्त होने के बाद ही किया गया था।

Monitoring of Rural Development Scheme

884. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for proper monitoring of IRDP, JRY, EAS and Land Reforms in the hilly regions of U.P. alongwith the impact of the various poverty alleviations programmes;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the funds for these schemes;

(c) the details of the funds released alongwith a detailed account of the expenditure under JRY to village Bedgaon Patti:—MANIYARSUEN (Poorvi) Pauri Garhwal since 1991-92;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the outlay to the said village alongwith comprehensive monitoring;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) whether any follow-up action, has been taken; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b) An effective mechanism for monitoring of various rural development programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Land Reforms (LR) have been evolved by the Government throughout the country including Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh. This includes (a) monitoring of physical and financial achievements through periodical reports; (b) intensive inspection by Centre and State Level Officers, (c) organisation of annual review meeting of project directors and (d) indepth study by way of Concurrent Evaluation to assess the impact of various poverty alleviation programmes. The special needs of Hilly and Backward Regions are always kept in view while implementing the programmes and adequate funds are earmarked to such areas.

(c) to (g) The release of funds at the village level is not monitored at the Central level.

गुजरात में कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के कार्य निष्पादन में गिरावट

885. श्री गोपालसिंह जी॰ सोलंकी: क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें गहन निगरानी और गुजरात सरकार के साथ समुचित समन्वय की कमी के कारण विभिन्न कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के कार्य-निष्पादन में गिरावट आई है तथा उनके परिणाम संतोषजनक नहीं रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गुजरात सरकार को इस संबंध जारी किए गए दिशा-निर्देशों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है/किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी): (क) सरकार के ध्यान में अभी तक कोई ऐसे मामले नहीं आए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Guidelines for examining proposals from Pharmaceutical industries

886. SHRI KANAKSINH MOHANSINH MANGROLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2739 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 1995 and state:

(a) the guidelines for examining the proposal received from various associations of

Pharmaceuticals industries in this regard; and

(b) when most of the drug intermediates are classified in the concessional rate of 40%, the reasons for classifying others under the maximum rate of duty?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The proposals received from various associations of pharmaceutical industry are examined and decided on merits; the nature of examination depending on the contents of the proposals.

(b) Drug intermediates are classified for different concessional rate of duty in accordance with the principle of graded duty structure.

Cooperation between India and Brazil for Agricultural Research

887. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently between India and Brazil on cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards outcome of the talks between India and Brazil on cooperation in the field of Agricultural Research, a Memorandum of Understanding between ICAR and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) was signed on 30th August, 1995 for strengthening cooperation in the broad areas of plant sciences, soil science, agricultural biotechnology and other areas of mutual interest. The cooperation is proposed to be carried out through organisation of conferences/ seminars, exchange of scientific information and scientists etc.

Improving the Productivity of Oilseeds

888. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to improve the productivity of oilseeds in our country;

(b) the countries from which we import the hybrid oil seeds and sprouted oil palm seedlings;

(c) the reasons for importing this and for not developing it sufficiently in India; and

(d) the steps being taken to see that good quality seeds are made available to farmers in the areas of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is in operation in 22 major oilseeds growing States for increasing the production and the productivity of oilseeds in the country. Under this scheme assistance is provided on the production and distribution of seeds, sprinklers, improved farm implements etc. to improve productivity. Technology dissemination is being done through organizing frontline and general demonstrations on farmer's fields.

(b) The import of seeds of oilseeds is regulated in accordance with the new policy on seed development, 1988 which provides the import of seed of oilseeds for a period not exceeding two years if the variety/hybrid is proved superior in I.C.A.R. trials. Thus, superior cultivars can be imported from the countries except those specified in PFS Order, 1989. The sprouted Oil Palm seedlings are being imported from New Britain Oil Palm Development Ltd. (Papua New Guinea), UNILEVER (England), IDEFOR (Ivory Coast), ASD-de-COSTA Rica S.A. (Costa Rica) and IRHO (France).

(c) The New Policy on Seed Development, 1988 aims at providing to the Indian farmers the best planting material available in the World to increase productivity. Thus only the superior planting material is imported after ascertaining the superiority under Indian conditions.

Oil Palm being the new crop for the country and there is limited availablity of indigenous planting material. The domestic source of planting material is from Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Palode (Kerala) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research. To meet the future seed demand, three Oil Palm seed gardens one each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala are being established. A seed garden at National Research for Oil Palm at Eluru in Andhra Pradesh, is also being established with UNDP assistance.